





# THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 23<sup>rd</sup> AUGUST, 1866.

## BIRTHS.

At the Victoria Gaol, Hongkong, on the morning of the 18th August, the Wife of F. Douglas, Superintendent of the Gaol, of a Daughter.  
At Whampoa, on the 23rd August, the Wife of Captain T. B. Russell, of a Daughter.  
On the 23rd August, the Wife of the Rev. W. Lewis, of a Daughter.

## DEATHS.

On the 24th July, the Infant of Daughter Captain Wm. Seaman, P. & O. Company, aged 7 days.  
On the 1st July, at No. 8, Buckingham-place, Brighton, HANSEN EDIZA MORRISON, youngest Daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Morrison, of China.  
On the 1st July, at Denmark Hill, after a long illness, of heat apoplexy, Commander ROBERT TOWNSEND, of the U.S.S. Wachusett, aged 42 years.  
At Shanghai, on the night of the 10th instant, Florence, for, youngest Daughter of E. A. Fabris, aged five months.  
At Chinkiang, on the 12th August, 1866, THOS. KELLY, Mate of the U.S. Steamer Wachusett, of heat apoplexy.  
At Chinkiang at 2 o'clock A.M. on the 12th August, of heat apoplexy, Commander ROBERT TOWNSEND, of the U.S.S. Wachusett, aged 42 years.  
Suddenly, of heat apoplexy, HERMAN CYBERT, native of Hamburg, aged 32 years.  
At Hongkong, on the 20th August, ANTHONY C. PRATT, aged 78 years and 7 months.  
At Hongkong, on the 23rd August, EDWARD WILLIAMS, late Master, American ship Ellen, aged 41 years, (information of the Bowles).

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Japan—Defeat of Chosin's troops by Tycoon's forces—Defeat of the latter—Proposal to close the inland sea—Hankow—rising of the flood ceased—Shanghai—The French Concession and the Treaty Consults—Deaths from Sunstroke—Hongkong—Meeting of the Legislative Council—The proposed Stamp Act—A respectable prosecutor—Trial and sentence of private leader—Regatta Club—The weather.  
Advices received to-day from the North per Labourdonnais give us some fresh news of the Japanese complications. Chosin has been beaten by the troops of the Tycoon. It appears that he had accepted the terms offered him by the latter, but his retainers would not allow him to fulfil his part of the engagement; so war became inevitable, and at first Chosin was worsted. Just before the mail left, however, news came that his troops had in turn defeated those of the Tycoon; the fortune of war may therefore be said to vary on either side.

The Gorjio has requested the foreign Ministers to consent to the closing of the inland sea while hostilities are going on—not by any means an unreasonable request, we should think. When pressed to explain to what extent they meant to close the straits of Simonsaki, they replied that "they were not very particular as to the mere passage through." No answer had been given by the foreign Ministers at the date of the mail's departure.

From PEKING we have no news whatever. People up there have quite a talent for seclusion and non correspondence with the outer world. At CHEFOO the Gaol seems to be of somewhat flimsy materials, as an European prisoner has twice escaped within a short time.

From HANKOW we learn that the water has at length ceased rising, though there is no apparent decrease; humorous descriptions are given of people cruising round their billiard tables in sampans, and we shall doubtless hear a good many apocryphal stories before the memory of the great flood dies away; but in sad and sober earnest, the damage done must be something frightful, and its full extent will not be realized until the water has subsided and foundations begin to show how they have been sapped.

From SHANGHAI there is no important political news, except that the Foreign Consuls are about to make a formal protest to the Ministers at Peking with respect to the new Municipal Regulations for the French Concession. The French seem to have a genius for getting into hot water with other nations on all questions relating to colonization and concession. As military colonists they are an example to the world; but their angular points are generally more prominent than those of any other people, and they manage to give and take offence with a zeal and devotion worthy of a better cause.

A sad record of deaths appears daily in the Shanghai papers lately received, Sunstroke or Heat Apoplexy being in nearly every case the cause. A most foolish letter appears in the *Recorder* about people being misled as to the meaning of the latter term for the disease, and wanting to know why we cannot stick to the old term of "sunstroke"; the writer entirely ignoring the fact that but a small percentage of deaths results from exposure to the direct rays of the sun, most being apparently caused by radiated heat. We have thus far been more fortunate in Hongkong. But with the thermometer showing 144° in the sun's rays we cannot be too sanguine.

Locally the chief items of interest are: the discussion at the last meeting of the Legislative Council respecting the proposed stamp act; the trial and sentence to death of a notorious pirate leader; and a trial at the Summary Jurisdiction Court, which resulted in the prosecutor being arrested on the termination of the case, charged with

perjury, forgery, and conspiracy!—a pretty comprehensive charge.

In minor matters, a robbery of mail letters by a scoundrel personating the proper coolie sent to fetch them by the House they were addressed to; races by the Regatta Club; and a pretty eager discussion as to the advisability of re-instating a former government employé in this Colony, whose history is somewhat peculiar; have afforded food for gossip and speculation.

GREAT has been the indignation and forcible its expression by the local press, during the period that Hongkong has existed as a colony, at the supposed disabilities under which the colony labours from the fact of its Governor being denied direct communication with, and access to the Chinese authorities. Not only have wrathful denunciations been directed against the Consular system, which, by requiring all communications to pass through the British representatives at the open ports, is thus held to derogate from the authority of the Governor, but some, rather too far advanced in opinion for the comprehension of the present generation, sigh for the time when he shall be empowered to "sit upon" the foreign board at Peking, beard Prince Kung in his den—if he lives in such a description of unfurnished apartment—and be able to dictate to the present occupant of the throne of Hien fung the number of wives which British morality would allow him, or decide on the legitimacy of the multifarious Royal offspring which are pretty sure in course of time to make their appearance. We confess to some sympathy with these longings (being of Hongkong—Hongkongish) but fear that this wicked and perverse generation of officials who now occupy our high places are not likely to recognize the necessity of giving Hongkong the proud preeminence she covets, and would suggest a few of the reasons which probably influence the minds of our stiff-necked rulers to continue in the course of policy they follow.

In the first place the Governor of Hongkong—a statement which some of our readers may consider more true than now. But we mean to imply that his business lies in Hongkong alone; that he has to govern Hongkong; and that there would be just as much reason in making the Governor of Jamaica Minister to Washington also, as in placing the Governor of Hongkong in direct relation with the Chinese Government—in fact far more, in view of the special character of our relations with China. In the old times it was different. Canton was the residence of the Commissioner for all foreign affairs, and the Governor of Hongkong was also British Minister. But when we began to treat directly with the central Government at Peking, we did away with that arrangement and appointed a Minister at Peking; and as the Governor of Hongkong cannot possibly reside at Peking it is absurd to suppose (even were there no other reason) that he could be our Minister to China. The great grievance, however, is that he is not Superintendent of Trade. But what is implied by that title and why is the Minister appointed to that post? Because he is in the first place in direct personal communication with the Chinese Government which the Governor of Hongkong could not be, as shown above; and in the second place because he is thus enabled to promulgate with due authority the result of the diplomatic negotiations he has undertaken. As to the question of direct communication with the Cantonese or other local authorities, we should imagine it to be obvious to all, who dispassionately consider the subject, that Hongkong can have no interests other than British interests; and as the Consuls, subject to the Minister at Peking, are the sole representatives of those interests at the ports, that Hongkong cannot in any way suffer by the principle thus laid down. We do not enter into the question of personal qualifications with respect to the Governor or Consul for the time being; but if there be cause for complaint on the part of the former he can refer the matter to higher authorities, who, if they endorse the action taken by a Consul thus indicate the conduct which they would have approved had it been on the part of the Colonial authorities. This latter consideration contains the gist of the whole matter; and sincerely as we wish prosperity to this colony and every due recognition of the position occupied by the Governor, we do not see in what way the interests of the former or the latter would be benefited by the privileges so voraciously claimed

for him by extra-patriotic Hongkongites. If it be that the Colonists are desirous of enjoying Imperial protection, both Naval and Military, without endorsing Imperial policy, their wishes in this respect have at least the merit of consistency. But until they avow such a policy and become a miniature republic they can scarcely hope that the Home Government will make the Governor of Hongkong the sole exponent of British policy in China.

The Ministerial Statement made by the Earl of Derby, in announcing the policy of the new Ministry, includes an allusion to the late Minister of England, Lord Palmerston, that is as complimentary to the memory of the deceased Statesman, as it is confirmatory of the opinion long entertained as to what was really the secret of his power. That his administration was useful to his country in its domestic policy, and no less honourable in its foreign relations, are facts that are admitted by all but extreme partisans. Lord Derby is not one of these. He viewed Lord Palmerston as a rightful leader, and in no respect has the late Premier evinced more adroitness—"tact"—that quality for which he was so famous—than in recognising the right of the great conservative party to exercise legitimate influence in the government of the Empire. "Had Lord Palmerston lived," said Earl Derby, "the conservative party would have been content with the position" they held at the time of his death. What that position was is thus described by Lord Derby:

"My Lords, for my own part, I should have been well content to hold the position which I have occupied for the last seven years, honoured with the confidence of a great and powerful party—powerful enough to exercise no inconsiderable control over the public affairs of this country, powerful enough to give to the wise and prudent minister of the Liberal party a useful support and check which enabled him to curb and restrain the over-zealous impetuosity of some of his more impatient adherents."

Far removed from the party squabbles which are inseparable from political life in England, there was, in the higher ranks of the conservatives, a feeling that Lord Palmerston was the safest guide in the home or foreign policy of the country. So much is now in effect gracefully acknowledged by Earl Derby, and his language is a sufficient answer to the depreciatory sneers by which some dilettante politicians try to weaken the claim which Lord Palmerston has established upon all Englishmen to whom the honor and interests of England are dear. Considering how the deceased statesman's approval of the war operations in China has been attacked by some of our local quidnuncs, the unqualified testimony borne by Earl Derby to his merits is particularly gratifying; though we dare say that the present Premier has, like many others, taken much time to learn, what Lord Palmerston had prescience enough to discover at a glance, that force only could bring about the condition of things that would prove most beneficial to the Chinese Empire, and most advantageous to foreign interests in China.

SIGNIFICANT.—In spite of the success of the Prussian arms, and of the concessions which have been made by Austria, symptoms are not wanting that France will not permit Count Bismarck to act precisely as he pleases. An article in the semi-official *Fr. pres* declares that "a Prussian sovereign in Germany, substituting his supremacy for the Federal Pact, which would concentrate the Germanic forces, would be so great a danger for France that no Government would be able to accept it." As the "concentration of Germanic forces" is precisely what the Prussian Minister is aiming at, in order to establish the supremacy of Prussia, it is not impossible that a very pretty quarrel may arise out of the difference of opinion that undoubtedly exists on this matter between Bismarck and the Emperor. Notoriously the prospect of peace is regarded in the best informed quarters in Europe as very delusive. The settlement of account between France and Prussia for services rendered by the former, has yet to be effected, and one of the most difficult items is that which involves the permanent destruction of the Federal Pact—a thing whose continued existence would be inconsistent with the policy of Bismarck, but which is essential to France unless her boundaries are so "rectified" as to include the Rhenish provinces. We may safely conclude that France will not consent to the absorption of the whole of the smaller powers into the kingdom of Prussia without receiving an equivalent; but what shape that equivalent will as-

sume, to be quite satisfactory to the Emperor, has yet to be ascertained. There are rejoicings at the "armistice indefinitely prolonged," but we regard it only as introductory to fresh complications; as for instance, England having made no objection to the cession of Venetia to France, will she have any right to object to Italy handing over Sardinia to the Emperor as compensation for his good offices in the matter of Venetia when the latter passes into Italian possession? Time will tell.

## From the "Evening Mail."

We subjoin hereunder a précis of the proposed Stamp Act, it being too lengthy for publication in full. We must reserve our comments on it for another issue, merely remarking that so far as we are at present able to judge, its imposition seems to be highly unadvisable in the present state of the finances of the Colony.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, for establishing a Stamp Office and imposing and regulating Stamp Duties in the Colony.

Clauses I to VI provide for the establishment of a Stamp Office, appointment of collectors, and for imposition of a Stamp duty.

VII. If any Person shall draw or except as provided in section XXVII of this Ordinance, shall accept, endorse, negotiate, pay, or receive payment of any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Draft, Cheque, Comprodor Order, or other similar Instrument, or if any Person shall make, execute, sign, or be a party to any Deed, Instrument or other Writing, engrossed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped Paper or other Material, which should bear a Stamp of the value set forth in Schedule annexed to this Ordinance, every such Person so offending shall (unless in any case in which a higher penalty is imposed by this Ordinance,) forfeit a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars or a sum equal to Ten times the value of the Stamp omitted to be used, if the sum so calculated exceed Fifty Dollars.

Following clauses enable the Governor in Council to prescribe the form, &c., of Stamps to be used; he may also authorize the use of adhesive Stamps for transfer of shares of Banking corporations, or "for other than the instruments mentioned in this ordinance," and such adhesive Stamps when bona fide used must be cancelled under a penalty not exceeding 50 dollars.

XIII. The Duty imposed by this Ordinance on Foreign Bills of Exchange shall be paid on account of all Bills drawn within but payable out of the Colony, and on account of all Bills drawn out of the Colony which shall be accepted, endorsed, transferred, paid or otherwise negotiated within the Colony, whosoever the same may be payable; and the Duty so imposed on Bills drawn out of the Colony may be denoted by adhesive Stamps to be affixed to such Bills as hereinafter directed.

XIV. Every Bill of Exchange which shall purport to be drawn out of the Colony shall be deemed to be a Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of the Colony and shall be chargeable with Stamp Duty accordingly, notwithstanding that in fact the same shall have been drawn within the Colony.

The holder of a bill drawn out of the Colony must affix an adhesive Stamp thereon before negotiating it; under a penalty of 50 dollars for neglect; Bills or Policies, drawn in a set of two or more, must all be drawn on paper duly stamped, under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars for omission. A penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars is provided for making or dealing with post-dated Bills.

The XVIII clause declares that dutiable writings not duly Stamped are inadmissible as evidence in civil proceedings; the ordinance does not apply to such writings tendered as evidence in criminal proceedings.

The inadvertent execution of any instrument in writing on paper not duly stamped, may be remedied within six weeks, if the collector should be satisfied that the inadvertency arises from niggard necessity or unavoidable accident, in which case the penalty will be remitted. There are several sections in this clause relating to insufficient stamping, a penalty of twenty times the amount of deficiency being provided for in the case of four months elapsing from the date of any insufficiently stamped instrument. These provisions are not to extend to Bills of Exchange. The government will not be responsible for loss of or damage to deeds, or any other instrument, entrusted to the collector for the purpose of being stamped, unless the same happens through gross negligence or from wilfulness.

Clause XXIX provides for a stamp on affidavits, not made for the purpose of being filed, read, or used in any court of justice.

The Governor may lower rates of duty or exempt therefrom; may appoint licensed stamp vendors, and make rules for the direction of such vendors. The unlicensed sale of stamps, to be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Clause XLIV provides that when any instrument of conveyance of any real or personal property, when a duty is imposed upon it by this ordinance, does not truly state the amount of purchase money, a fine may be imposed not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, together with a charge upon the offender of five times the amount of duty rightly payable.

The Governor may remit penalties. The prosecutions under the ordinance are to be with consent of the Attorney General; and offences under it are cognizable summarily by Police Magistrates. Not more than one half the penalties recovered are to go to informers.

There is a lengthy schedule of fees, of which we cannot pretend to give a full abstract, but must confine ourselves to indicating a few of the charges to which the public will be liable if the ordinance becomes law.

	\$.	c.
Affidavit before a magistrate, per sheet	0	50
Agreement or Contract, or minute thereof, not of the nature of a Bond or Deed	0	50
Agreement for loan on deposit of security or assignment	0	50
If such loan is for one month and not exceeding two months	1	0
Ditto for two and not exceeding three months	2	0
Draft, cheque, or comprodor order if payable at sight or on demand	0	3
Bill of Lading, or acknowledgment of or for any goods to be exported, for each part of every set	0	10
Bond for payment of money, for any sum not exceeding \$10	0	5
And so on through a graduated scale up to \$5000, which is charged with a duty of	25	0
Ditto for every further \$5000, or any part thereof	10	0
Charter party or agreement for hiring a ship for sea	1	0
Composition Deed with creditors	5	0
Letter or Power of Attorney, Trust Deed for Creditors	10	0
Policies of Insurance, life or property; for every \$500 or part thereof	0	25
Receipts for debts above \$10	0	3
Protest of any Bill of Exchange, or promissory note, for any sum	1	0
Protest of any master of vessel	1	0
Notice of intention of such protest	0	25
On Banker's notes, Promissory notes or other instruments issued by any banker or banking corporation in the Colony, for local circulation and payable to bearer on demand, a Stamp Duty of one half per cent per \$100 of the average value of such notes in circulation during each half year.		

## SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

Hongkong, August 21, 1866.

Before JAMES C. WHITE, Esq., Acting Judge.

Sufferdeen v. Rhein Virejee. The Hon. The Attorney General and Mr. Pollard, Q.C. were retained for the plaintiff by Mr. Caldwell (Mr. Pollard conducting the case). Mr. Barnard instructed by Mr. Hazland appeared for the defendant. The action was brought to recover the sum of \$500 on a promissory note, the defendant having become guarantee or security to the payment of the above sum for one W. R. Cunningham.

Plaintiff declared states. I claim \$500 from the defendant on the promissory note now produced made by the defendant. That mark on it was made by the defendant in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Lobscheid and witnessed by him; afterwards Mr. Hochstetter came in, and the defendant stated to him that the mark was his, I gave the defendant no money, but he was security for Mr. Cunningham; I had a writing which I gave to the defendant, he made the note. I paid Mr. Cunningham \$1000. The defendant gave me 2 promissory notes for \$500 each. I have not got the other here. The note (marked A) was made on the 30th June 1866, payable one month after date (witness sent for the other note).

Rev. William Lobscheid sworn (Paper marked A shown him) That is my signature. I cannot swear it was the defendant who made the mark on it as it was too dark to identify the person. I remember witnessing one note only.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollard. The plaintiff came first alone and asked me to witness a paper for him. He did not tell me what the paper was; I did not know the plaintiff's name. I told him not to come before 4 o'clock as it would interfere with my work. He came in about dusk, a document he said something to the man who came with him, who nodded. He did not tell me the name of the man; they then left the house. The plaintiff came to my house with a photograph; four figures were on it, he pointed one out as the person who had signed the paper. I said I could not identify the man; (photograph produced) that is what he showed me.

Conrad Hochstetter sworn, deposed.—The signature there is mine, the plaintiff asked me to be a witness to a promissory note. He came in the evening, about dusk, with another man; I cannot identify the defendant as that person. I had a lamp. He had on a turban and a white coat. I witnessed two documents.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollard. I was at dinner. I went out into another room and saw the plaintiff with another man. The plaintiff showed me a photograph, I think the next day; on it were 3 figures, one was Sufferdeen himself. He asked me if I recollected the defendant, pointing to him on the photograph. When he asked me to witness the promissory note, he produced a paper signed by Cunningham for \$1000; the same name appeared on it that did on the 2 promissory notes; he gave that paper then to the man with him.

Re-examined. He called the man I think Virejee. William Chik sworn.—I went to Sufferdeen's house in January last; I saw a note and asked an Indian man, who was there, what it was. I cannot identify the defendant as that man. He owned the house security to Cunningham for \$1000. It was late in the evening when I went.

Edward Carpenter, sworn, said he knew the plaintiff but could not swear to the defendant; he (the witness) had witnessed a document 3 or 4 months since.

Ahmut Khan P. No. 70, declared says. I know the plaintiff and the defendant, the latter is a Broker; on the 30th of last June about half past six in the evening I was in Sufferdeen's house. The defendant came in a little after and gave the plaintiff \$30, saying "this is the interest on the \$1000 for two months"; he also said, "this is all the interest you will get from me, in two months I shall pay you back the \$1000." He then said to the plaintiff, he had requested him to make 2 promissory notes for \$500 each, and asked him if he had them ready. The plaintiff said "I have a stamp here with my name on it," and asked the plaintiff if that would do. The plaintiff then said he did not require his name on the stamp, and asked if he would accompany him to some European house and sign there. I then went to the Station, and the other two went in the direction of the Daily Press Office. I am quite certain it was the defendant who paid the \$30 to the plaintiff. Plaintiff lives in Gage Street.

Cross examined by Mr. Pollard. When they left the house it was about a quarter to seven. I went with them to the Hotel d'Europe. I had seen the defendant very often going past in a chair and walking. I went to the plaintiff to see about some notes of the Commercial Bank. He said nothing to me about the defendant; I do not know his name. Plaintiff asked me if I remembered the person who had come to his house as a witness. He told me the man would not pay him the \$1000. He told me this on the day when he took the summons out; he mentioned he had taken out the summons six or seven days back. I cannot say if it is ten days back. I recollect what he had said on the 21st of June, as I was to be examined every month on the 17th by the Colonial Surgeon, and it was two or three days after. Plaintiff said he had two promissory notes ready. I saw two papers which plaintiff produced from his box. He never told me that any one was coming. I do not live with the plaintiff, but at the Police Station. I do not take any meals with him. I have taken them with him in Lascar Row about 6 months back. I can swear I did not take a meal with him yesterday.

Plaintiff re-called and re-examined. I have had several transactions with the defendant. On the 21st of January last he went security for Mr. Cunningham. I once lent him \$20 or \$30 which he repaid about 2 years ago. He came to my house and asked me to lend him the money. I had known him for three years and a half. I had no other transaction with him until January last. Cunningham and he came to my house. Cunningham asked me to lend him \$1000, defendant saying he would become security and pay the interest. Cunningham paid me the interest until he left the Colony, since then the defendant has paid me. I cannot say whether Cunningham was in the Colony when the note (marked A) was made by the defendant. Cunningham's efforts were sold by auction some few months ago. Cunningham owed me \$1000 when the two notes were made. I did not sue him as he had given me a promissory note due in four months and a half, and the time was not up. He told me he was a bankrupt. I did not go to prove my debt. I had my security. I took my meals at home yesterday. Ahmut Khan did not take his meals with me yesterday. The papers A and B were written by Mr. Carpenter. I got the photographs I showed to Mr. Lobscheid and Mr. Hochstetter from the defendant some time before. I cannot say I showed the same photographs to both, or if there were two or three figures on them. I do not know where they are now; the defendant was willing to pay the money the day on which I went to Mr. Hochstetter. I went to Mr. Hochstetter the next day with the photograph as I had heard that the defendant was going to Bombay. I did not tell Ahmut Khan that the defendant would not pay me. I told him he was one of my witnesses and must attend Court. I never told him the defendant's name. I did not get the promissory notes until June, as the defendant told me to wait. The notes were written on the morning of the day on which the defendant put his mark. He told me to make one payable in a month and the other in two months.

To the Court.—Defendant cannot write, he had a stamp with his name on it, but he said he must put his mark. The words Rhein Virejee were written by Mr. Lobscheid. Defendant paid me \$30 on the 30th June being interest for two months on \$1000. This ended the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pollard, before examining the defendant, addressed the Court, stating that the defence to the action was well seen; the misapprehension on which the plaintiff sued was a forgery. The defendant never signed it, nor did he authorize any person to sign it for him, and that, in fact, the defendant never had any transactions whatever with the plaintiff. No demand was ever made by the plaintiff on the defendant for payment of the amount claimed, and the first intimation that the latter received was the service of the summons upon him in this action.

Mr. Pollard stated the evidence adduced by the plaintiff in proof of his demand was of the most unsatisfactory and suspicious nature. The plaintiff, instead of procuring men of his own color to witness the note, obtains the signature of two well known gentlemen, Messrs Lobscheid and Hochstetter, the former having been in the Colony of for a very long time, and the latter in business in the service of the town; in doing this the plaintiff's object was well seen; the means of identifying the defendant would have become very difficult to his own countrymen, whose faces are more familiar to each other, than to a European. The tone of respectability too that (in the plaintiff's idea) the witnesses' names gave to the promissory notes, would, no doubt add much to the support of his claim.

The learned Counsel then called the defendant, who being declared stated: I am a broker and have been in Hongkong about 8 years. I went to Bombay if I recollected the defendant, pointing to him on the photograph. When he asked me to witness the promissory note, he produced a paper signed by Cunningham for \$1000; the same name appeared on it that did on the 2 promissory notes; he gave that paper then to the man with him.

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Cross examined by Mr. Pollard. When they left the house it was about a quarter to seven. I went with them to the Hotel d'Europe. I had seen the defendant very often going past in a chair and walking. I went to the plaintiff to see about some notes of the Commercial Bank. He said nothing to me about the defendant; I do not know his name. Plaintiff asked me if I remembered the person who had come to his house as a witness. He told me the man would not pay him the \$1000. He told me this on the day when he took the summons out; he mentioned he had taken out the summons six or seven days back. I cannot say if it is ten days back. I recollect what he had said on the 21st of June, as I was to be examined every month on the 17th by the Colonial Surgeon, and it was two or three days after. Plaintiff said he had two promissory notes ready. I saw two papers which plaintiff produced from his box. He never told me that any one was coming. I do not live with the plaintiff, but at the Police Station. I do not take any meals with him. I have taken them with him in Lascar Row about 6 months back. I can swear I did not take a meal with him yesterday.

Plaintiff re-called and re-examined. I have had several transactions with the defendant. On the 21st of January last he went security for Mr. Cunningham. I once lent him \$20 or \$30 which he repaid about 2 years ago. He came to my house and asked me to lend him the money. I had known him for three years and a half. I had no other transaction with him until January last. Cunningham and he came to my house. Cunningham asked me to lend him \$1000, defendant saying he would become security and pay the interest. Cunningham paid me the interest until he left the Colony, since then the defendant has paid me. I cannot say whether Cunningham was in the Colony when the note (marked A) was made by the defendant. Cunningham's efforts were sold by auction some few months ago. Cunningham owed me \$1000 when the two notes were made. I did not sue him as he had given me a promissory note due in four months and a half, and the time was not up. He told me he was a bankrupt. I did not go to prove my debt. I had my security. I took my meals at home yesterday. Ahmut Khan did not take his meals with me yesterday. The papers A and B were written by Mr. Carpenter. I got the photographs I showed to Mr. Lobscheid and Mr. Hochstetter from the defendant some time before. I cannot say I showed the same photographs to both, or if there were two or three figures on them. I do not know where they are now; the defendant was willing to pay the money the day on which I went to Mr. Hochstetter. I went to Mr. Hochstetter the next day with the photograph as I had heard that the defendant was going to Bombay. I did not tell Ahmut Khan that the defendant would not pay me. I told him he was one of my witnesses and must attend Court. I never told him the defendant's name. I did not get the promissory notes until June, as the defendant told me to wait. The notes were written on the morning of the day on which the defendant put his mark. He told me to make one payable in a month and the other in two months.







But the great attraction lies in the beauty and its surrounding country, which is the most wonderful advantage of the country. The country is a desirous and horseman's country, with a high level character, and the hills, the roads, and the rule very long are sufficient for long excursions into the hills and parties; which is said to take a different walk every day, and everywhere will find a constant variety of character.



—AUGUST 23, 1866.

NOTES ON THE MARKET.

20th August, 1866.  
The business of the week opened without much animation and the only articles inquired after were Camlets and Lastings. For a fair assortment of SS Camlets, \$22 were paid by natives. A further advance would doubtless soon be established if less anxiety to quit were evinced on the part of holders.

Cotton has been in little inquiry at quotations.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company Shares have been in better inquiry than for some time past and an advance on former rates has been established. There are several buyers in the market at 1 per cent discount, and sales of a fair number are reported to have taken place at that rate.

21st August, 1866.  
The demand for Grey seems for a time to have subsided.  
Steel in Tubs has been sought for. Rice has been in less demand than at the close of last week and holders anxious to realise, would submit to a further reduction.

22nd August, 1866.  
Cotton.—Although the lively native demand lately prevailing has for the present all but subsided, holders decline quitting at anything below quotations, hence no business of any kind has taken place.  
Shirtings.—A small sale of a favorite cloth has been effected at \$4.12 for \$3.11s. There is no disposition on the part of the natives to concede the advance recently established, and lower prices would have to be accepted in order to induce sales.  
Camlets.—For good assortment of SS \$22 have been freely offered but have been rejected by holders in anticipation of an early improvement.  
Yarned Cloth.—A light cloth changed hands at \$1.40.

Long Bolls.—An eager inquiry for shipments to arrive still prevails and \$11 is easily obtainable.  
Listings also continue in lively inquiry and meet with a ready and profitable sale.  
Fetters.—A considerable quantity of Black was disposed of at 28¢ cents.  
Bandkerchiefs are in moderate demand.  
Rice has declined still further chiefly on account of the late showers of rain. A large cargo of Saigon was quoted at \$1.90.  
Bank Shares have been without animation and no sale of any importance is recorded.

22nd August, 1866.  
Cotton.—Canton buyers having withdrawn from the market, and prices now ruling being too high for speculative purposes no business of any importance was transacted.  
Shirtings have not been inquired for. Natives who during the excitement had in stocks too large for their requirements are desirous to quit the surplus and in some measure depress the market.  
Tobacco is in better request and 7½s., being scarce, would command higher rates. The shipments per Portland having been disposed of prior to the ship's arrival, have not affected the market.  
Camlets continue to be sought after.  
Long Bolls have been dealt in to a pretty large extent, to arrive at \$11 for Scarlet \$11.50 for Assorted Colors.  
Bandkerchiefs and Spotted Shirtings have met with moderate inquiry and the prices obtained for 600 pieces on the spot and 500 pieces to arrive, denote a decided improvement.  
Fetters continue in demand.  
Sail Red Iron has been largely dealt in, and about 9000 lbs. on the spot at \$3.35 per cwt.  
Rice.—Reports from Canton of dropping prices, coupled with the fact that recent copious showers of rain have literally drenched the young crops had the effect of unsettling the minds of intending purchasers, hence lower prices were offered and not much indication shown to buy except at reduced rates.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company's Shares have been briskly enquired after at 1 per cent discount, but very little disposition being shown on the part of holders to quit at that rate, an advance was established and a fair business has been done at par.

23rd August, 1866.  
This business of the day was materially interfered with by the despatch of the French Mail.  
Cotton.—A sale of a fair sample of Shang-hai took place at 24.25.  
Shirtings were freely being offered at \$4. for favorite cloths, but no sales were noted.  
Tobacco continues in fair demand and better rates have been offered. The scarcity of the article is the cause of the small amount of business transacted during the past fortnight.  
China figures.—A small invoice of well assorted colors and popular patterns passed into the hands of natives at \$9; there exists a good demand for similar assortments.  
Yarned Shirtings.—The trade being indisposed to concede the advance established in the earlier part of the month, lower prices were offered and accepted viz. 85 cents for English, and \$1 for German, F.M. Habit-cloth has been sought after.  
Sail Red Iron continues in demand and \$3.30 is freely being offered for Nos. 1-6.  
Rice.—No sales of any importance have taken place and prices continue on a par with yesterday's quotations.  
Bank Shares.—Sales of a few small parcels at par are recorded, and there exists a demand for more at the same rate.  
Trader's Insurance Shares are wanted at par but although a sale at this rate has taken place, holders are disinclined to quit except at a premium.  
Steam-Shares have slightly given way. They are being offered at 10 per cent discount, at which rate a few sales are said to have occurred.

NOTES ON JAPAN.

IX.  
(Continued.)  
But the great attraction of Yokohama lies in the beauty and interest of the surrounding country, which certainly possesses most wonderful advantages both for the pedestrian and horseman and from their general level character, and the moderate ascent of the hills, the roads, though not as a rule very long are sufficiently so to allow long excursions into the interior by mountain parties; which is saying that you can take a different walk every day of the year, and everywhere will find fresh beauties and a constant variety of charming views. Of course there is a certain degree of similarity about them all, inasmuch as it is always hills and valleys, wood, and water, but one never seems tired of the apparent sameness, and the ever varying tints of the vegetation give different effects at every turn of the road. Of course the chief point of note in the neighbourhood is the capital of the Tycoon, the once closely guarded city of the realm, and as at the present time there are but few difficulties in getting there we will commence our tour of the "Islands" by a trip to this world renowned spot. There are two ways of reaching it—by land or water—and in either case permission must be obtained from the consul to visit it, so that should the former route be chosen a mounted guard of Yakonnas may be provided and notice given at Yeddo. Starting from the English settlement and proceeding to the bottom of Cario Street, we turn to our left and following the winding of the street to the right find ourselves at the end of it crossing the bridge that connects the mainland, so to speak, with the island on which Yokohama is built. There is a little fishing village here skirting the bay, and mounting the hill by a good road on the other side, we pause a moment to look back on the plain and Harbour of Yokohama, the latter dotted with ships of all nations, and then descending the other side find ourselves in the wide plain, protected on the sea side by an embankment, which forms the level through which the Tonnio or great high road takes its way. Guard houses with field guns sent not uncommon as we have already passed three which at any rate serve either to guard the foreigners from intrusion from the outside as well as preventing their exit without the knowledge of the Yakonnas. After about a mile or two's ride our path enters the Tonnio which at this point is a wide well kept road bordered by houses on either side and winding past the spurs of the hills, and up through the village of Kuwagawa on our right. It skirts the bay for a short distance and passes on through the usual lovely scenery, and with a fair riding road generally occupied by numbers of pedestrians and pilgrims to the sacred shrines, or occasionally by Daimio's train of followers (who are better avoided as far as is consistent with European dignity), to the village of Kawasaki. Near this there is a small river which is crossed by boats, and when our noble steeds have been safely conveyed over we continue our ride through the straggling suburb of Sinagawa into the city. Of course there are means of getting accommodation in Yeddo except the houses of the foreign residents, and till recently the only one really habitable was that of the American Legation, which has been rebuilt after having been burnt down about twelve months ago. The old English Legation at Tonnage, the Dutch at Chooji, and that of the French were very rarely occupied except on occasions of official visits before the arrival of the present minister, the last named of the foreigner's abandoned as a place of residence since 1862, but it is intended to procure a more convenient place. Assuming, however, that we have been able to procure quarters for a day or two we will make the old English Legation our starting point, and taking a Yakonnin guard which is always provided, will just hastily glance at the most prominent objects in the great city. Its position, the first point of view, is that of a bay, the same name along which it extends for a distance of nearly eight miles, and is protected at about a mile from the shore by a chain of large redoubts, as yet five in number, which apparently mount some forty or fifty guns each on their sea faces. They have about twenty feet of command, are faced with stone, and are surrounded by a deep ditch, and are moreover protected from close fire by the shallow water of the bay which prevents a ship of the corvette class from anchoring nearer than four or five miles. The meaning of the name is "River Door," and from its great extent owing chiefly to its being occupied by the immense parks and endowments of the Daimios held in the feudal state, it is not much unprotected by walls or would be most difficult to be attacked or held by an invading army. In the centre of the city is the official quarter and a small river runs through the trading part of town. The English Legation of Tonnage is most beautifully situated in some temple grounds close to one of the landing places at the Southern end of the city, the Dutch at Chooji, and the French at Chooji. A wide and straight road leads through a very pretty enclosure ornamented with trees and ponds into a little dell surrounded by shrubs where the house is built. It is a pretty retired spot but has a rather exciting history, for it has been twice attacked by hostile Japanese, and the courtyards have witnessed the clash of steel and the varying fortunes of a hand to hand fight. The bearers still bear the marks of sword cuts made during the last attack. The first place generally visited, and whence a good view of the city can be obtained is the Atango "Yama" or hill of the God Atango which is ascended by a long flight of steps leading to a large level place where there are a number of tea houses and a small temple. (What we are seeking is a cup of tea brought by one of the attendants, and rather pretty waitresses, we shall be able to form an idea of the vast size of the capital. A mass of wastes broken by temples and groups of trees lies on all sides almost as far as the eye can reach, and skirts the long curved outline of the waters of the bay. That lofty erection on the left, or rather that massive series of walls and towers, is the Oshoro or Tycoon's palace, and surrounding it, between it and the large enclosures of buildings occupied by the Daimios and their retainers, while beyond the houses to the westward is a range of hills dotted with temples which shuts out a large and populous suburb. Indeed there is no point whence a complete view can be obtained, and it is only by riding through the town that we get an appreciation of its great size. Leaving Atango Yama we cross, after a short ride, the first or outermost of the official quarters which is supplied with water from the river to which we have referred, and here the scene changes from the busy populous town to the quiet broad street bordered by carefully shut in enclosures and well drained by deep gutters on either side. The roads are clean and good, and of great width, but there seem to be but few wayfarers, and these almost entirely of the Yakonnin class. The Daimios or houses on either side present simply a blank stone wall to the street in which there is the huge wooden gateway, always shut, marked with the crest of the princely owner, and there is generally an air of watch and guard displayed everywhere. Coming to the inner most we find facing us the lofty walls of unadorned stone that make a different wall every day of the year, and everywhere will find fresh beauties and a constant variety of charming views. Of

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can see, of piles of buildings similar to those in the other parts of the city with numerous trees overshadowing them. Wide and good bridges connect it with the rest of the quarter, but everything is jealously guarded and no European is allowed within the precincts. It was at this commencement of one of the bridges that the celebrated assassination of the Gutavon or regent took place some years ago, and few things give one a better idea of the feudalism of Japan than the account of the attack on an armed retinue by a small number of hostile retainers in the heart of the great city. It almost carries us back to the days when Gueph and Ghibeline fought out their quarrel in the streets of Florence, and it is this more than anything else that makes Japan so striking and imparts to it that aspect of Romance which in these sober 19th century days seems to be connected with no other country. The temples in Yeddo are very fine and, judging from the numbers of people present, are very popular. The one most visited is the temple of Asaka about five or six miles from Tonnage, the road to which lies through the trading quarter, and is remarkable not only for the extent of the buildings and grounds, but from a singular fact that it is devoted to the likenesses of famous courtiers and possesses gardens famous throughout Yeddo for their chrysanthemums. It is a tiresome walk from Tonnage, and the distance quite wearisome, and indeed it is generally best to go to mounted as it prevents the crowd from coming inconveniently near. On arriving at the entrance, consisting of a fine and lofty gateway ornamented with two huge lanterns and of course elaborately carved, we pass up an avenue bordered on either side by shops in which all sorts of toys, &c., are sold, and which somewhat puts one in mind of the Arcades in London from the strange variety of things sold there; leaving on either hand a small temple or shrine we come to the principal building a large rectangular edifice with the usual heavy roof and ascended by steps leading to a platform or balcony, on which the doors open. The interior is not striking; the usual amount of incense and monotonous noise, the ordinary crowds of priests and the indifferently executed pictures before referred to, are seen in all similar temples, but the grounds are pretty and the amusements numerous. One building is devoted to a series of scenes from some play or history and contains nearly life size figures well painted in the somewhat conventional native style and dressed in appropriate costumes. A small tariff of a few tempos is exacted for entrance, and the figures are connected with each other by the main in charge somewhat in the same style as that of an English showman. Others are fitted up for shooting, with miniature bows, arrows at a mark, and contain a small collection of zoological specimens, while the gardens are much frequented by the Yeddites when out for a holiday. Another place of amusement and which is noted for its picturesque garden and tea houses is that of "Ogaki" where the hunting grounds of the Tycoon, and also an Imperial archery ground are situated. It is distant 8 or 10 miles from Tonnage, and the road to it passes through some beautiful scenery in the suburbs of the city. This finishes the most prominent or most visited spots in Yeddo, but of course there is quite enough of interest in the city to amuse and interest a foreigner, and a beautiful neighbourhood to employ a much longer time than we have devoted to it, and so returning to Yokohama we will prepare to proceed to another of the celebrated sights in the neighbourhood—the temple of Kaimakura and Diboats.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

(From the Japan Times' Overland Mail.)  
QUERY No. 9.  
What is the Japanese form of marriage? Is there among them any ceremony preventing polygamy, and binding the betrothed couple to a single partner? Is there any policy for poverty, in sickness and in health, till death does us part?—BREMEN.  
NOTE No. 9.  
(Answer to Benedict's Inquiry about the Japanese Marriage Ceremony.)  
The lower orders of the Japanese employ some married couple to make matches for their sons, and these agents are called nakodo, or go-betweeners. Betrothal sometimes takes place in the infancy or childhood of parties, but is very often deferred till they are old enough to wish to have some voice in the matter themselves, which, however, is denied them if they have parents living. When, by reason of the death of their parents, a young man is left free to manage the matter in his own behalf, he chooses a pair of go-betweeners from among his friends or acquaintances, and through them makes inquiries for a suitable mate, and when they report the discovery of one, he sends them to solicit her hand for him.

If the proposal suits her parents, the bargain is made, and by their compliance a meeting is arranged to take place between the young people at some tea house, unless they already know each other by sight, where the betrothal is consummated. They shall be able to form an idea of the vast size of the capital. A mass of wastes broken by temples and groups of trees lies on all sides almost as far as the eye can reach, and skirts the long curved outline of the waters of the bay. That lofty erection on the left, or rather that massive series of walls and towers, is the Oshoro or Tycoon's palace, and surrounding it, between it and the large enclosures of buildings occupied by the Daimios and their retainers, while beyond the houses to the westward is a range of hills dotted with temples which shuts out a large and populous suburb. Indeed there is no point whence a complete view can be obtained, and it is only by riding through the town that we get an appreciation of its great size. Leaving Atango Yama we cross, after a short ride, the first or outermost of the official quarters which is supplied with water from the river to which we have referred, and here the scene changes from the busy populous town to the quiet broad street bordered by carefully shut in enclosures and well drained by deep gutters on either side. The roads are clean and good, and of great width, but there seem to be but few wayfarers, and these almost entirely of the Yakonnin class. The Daimios or houses on either side present simply a blank stone wall to the street in which there is the huge wooden gateway, always shut, marked with the crest of the princely owner, and there is generally an air of watch and guard displayed everywhere. Coming to the inner most we find facing us the lofty walls of unadorned stone that make a different wall every day of the year, and everywhere will find fresh beauties and a constant variety of charming views. Of

day she is met at the entrance of the house by certain females employed to receive her, called matchi-joo-roo, who conduct her into a separate apartment where she takes a little rest. It should be stated that she left her father's house, having her head covered with a white hood, a cap made of floss silk, which entirely conceals her head and face from view, and is not removed until she has become a wife. When a sufficient time has elapsed for the bride to refresh herself, both she and the bridegroom proceed separately to the best room, where the young man seats himself at one end of the tokonoma, a sort of open closet or recess in the wall opposite to the entrance, which is considered the most honourable place in a Japanese house. And the young lady takes her seat at the opposite end of the tokonoma. The go-betweenes also sit down, the male by the bridegroom, and the female by the bride. Two other attendants, male and female, usually young persons, each bearing a vessel with a long handle, used as a receptacle for sake, are likewise present to wait upon the bride and bridegroom and fill their cups. The long handle flasks have a paper butterfly fastened to each; a large and a small one to represent a male and a female butterfly. The attendants who bear them are therefore called by these names, and the idea expressed by the symbol is that, as butterflies always fly in pairs, so the husband and wife should accompany each other through life with a like constancy.

Between the bride and groom is placed a tray bearing three lacquered cups, one upon another, the smallest at the top. The two butterflies pour a little sake from both their flasks into the uppermost cup, while the bridegroom holds it to be filled, grasping it with both hands. He then sips the sake three times in a slow flow from the manner, and passes the cup to the bride, who takes it in her hands and takes three similar sips under cover of her veil, when she hands the cup to the female butterfly, who sets it aside. The second cup, and the third, are filled and emptied in like manner, so that each party drinks nine times. Hence the ceremony is called san-ku-do, and forms the most important part of the nuptial rites, for it makes the parties husband and wife. While this drinking is going on, one or two male singers are seated behind the screen in the same room, chanting songs of congratulation to the happy pair. They are now married, and the bride and groom proceed to another room, where they pay their respects to each other three times then, kneeling, and finally to the bridegroom, who is seated behind the screen in the same room, chanting songs of congratulation to the happy pair. They are now married, and the bride and groom proceed to another room, where they pay their respects to each other three times then, kneeling, and finally to the bridegroom, who is seated behind the screen in the same room, chanting songs of congratulation to the happy pair.

This being done, there follows a feast to all in the house, who assemble in one room, and regale themselves with the fare that is set before them; and having kept up the festivities till about the dawn of the day, the wedding party breaks up. Three days after, the bride usually pays a visit to her own parents, when another entertainment is made, to which the relatives of the family are invited. Henceforth the married woman is regarded as having been absorbed, as it were, into the family of her husband, and to have surrendered her relationship to her father's house. Her duty to her father-in-law, and her husband, supersedes all the obligations of filial piety.

The common people, in their matrimonial rites endeavour to ape, as far as possible, their superiors, the daimios and other great people of the land. If required to do so, we may, on another occasion, describe the nuptial ceremonies of the latter.—[Ed. N. & Q.]  
MISCELLANEOUS.  
"SNAKES ALIVE!"  
KANDY, May 25th, 1866.  
DEAR MR. EDITOR,  
The article in the last issue of the "Examiner," Literary Supplement touching on some of the habits of the serpent tribe and your own remarks on the subject in yesterday's paper, have afforded me considerable interest. I send you a small article published, if you think them worthy of any notice. There is an idea prevalent amongst the Kandyans that the Polignos is not a viperous. They believe that it carries its young till the critical period arrives when with one convulsive effort, it bursts into the air in the shape of a bird. The body of the parent rapidly undergoing decomposition, affords nutriment to the vile young creatures that are always to be seen in motion round the putrefying carcass. This, as I have told you, is the notion current among the Natives of the Central Provinces, and I have recently ascertained its correctness by a Native gentleman of intelligence and habits of observation. The writer in the Supplement, may be correct in asserting that the eggs of the Cobra when hatched, produce other species besides its own. From my own experience I can safely state that the nest of a cobra is a very dangerous place to enter, for not only young of its own but also some of the snakes (Gerrardii). Happily for man as well as for the beast of the forest, all the young of the serpent, do not come to maturity, most of them dying in the nest before they are able to feed for the mother or from other causes, causing to exist. The nest of a cobra is, in fact, the most loathsome sight one could easily witness. To see the tiny creatures covered with slime and like so many pieces of wire, turning and twisting and clustering together. It is in fact a sight which one would not like to see twice. If you think the above remarks will afford your readers any interest, a corner in your next issue will much oblige me.

Yours very sincerely,  
A. BRADY OF YOUR "PAPER."  
P. S.—Whenever again I come across the nest of a cobra, I will contrive to send you the contents in a tin-can—you can then judge for yourself and I am sure, I will be very glad to hear your opinion on the subject.—Columbo Observer.  
THE CASE STATED.—PUNCH thus sums up the case and the case at Washington, in an unusually clear statement for an English writer on our affairs.  
"Says Johnson, 'To hold that the states of the South were a part of the Union is sin.'  
Says Congress, 'Wa!l, guess it they never were out.'  
There sin't no call for lettin' 'em in."—New York Tribune.

"VIENNA MARCHES," as artificially prepared march music is called, according to the patent, by grinding together a mixture of 300 parts of water glass, 66 parts of carbonate of magnesia, and 80 parts of either pulverized march music waste or of pure white alumina. The powder is sifted through silk or hair sieves, boiled for ten minutes with the requisite quantity of water, and poured into the forms which allow the excess of water to run off.

MISCELLANEOUS.  
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THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-spuetic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salubrious Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases. Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of Fevers and Cholera. May be had of A. LEGRAND, AINE at FEGAMP. HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmacists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

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THIS Invaluable Medicine for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of Powder, Wine and Liqueur. The Powder is Pure, the Wine Unalterable, and the Liqueur a New, Agreeable, and convenient method of taking the medicine. PEPSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES. Manufactured by T. MORSON AND SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

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NOW READY. Price \$1.50. NOTES FOR TOURISTS IN THE NORTH OF CHINA.

WITH 4 MAPS. CONTAINING information respecting the chief places of interest to be visited at Peking, particulars respecting the Roads means of transport, exchange, places of accommodation, &c., &c. With Three itineraries to gates of the Great Wall. "China Mail" Office. May 11, 1866.

From the North-China Daily News. A few months ago a writer in the "China Mail" commenced the publication of a series of Notes for Tourists in the North of China, and these have now been published in a condensed form with the name of the writer, Mr. N. B. Deming. He is well qualified for the work he has undertaken, and his opinions as to the best modes of travelling as well as his casual remarks upon men and manners in the north, are worthy of attention. We can discover no omission in the list given, all the precautions necessary to secure comfort and safety in the various parts of the journey are minutely set forth. From stage to stage of the journey, the traveller will find that his author has preceded him, and that the discomforts from which he suffers have been suffered before by one at least who has set himself to derive means whereby they may be overcome. We commend to those interested in topographical researches the description given of Peking, while those whose ideas regarding the history of Peking and the many vicissitudes through which it has passed since its first establishment are mixed and confused, will do well to run over the condensed account given at page 25. We cannot pass in review each chapter of Mr. Deming's valuable little work.

Meanwhile, those who intend to travel in the North-China during the approaching autumn months, cannot do better than accept these Notes as their guide.

From the Hankow Times. There are plenty of sights in and around the city, some visible and many more invisible, and Mr. Deming's description of the cities and their points of interest is full and carefully given. As to its correctness we are unfortunately unable to judge. The name of the book "Notes for Tourists in the North of China" is rather ambitious, as the Author confines himself to Peking and two routes from that city to Kailan, about 130 miles distant, but for a visit to Peking the information will prove very acceptable to a traveller, especially if being on an tour.

From the Shanghai Recorder. The present mail brings us a copy of the useful little guide book for Tourists in the North of China, which has recently been published by Mr. N. B. Deming, and we are glad to be able to express our favourable opinion upon its serviceableness. The book, though it only pretends to be a guide to travellers, contains much useful and interesting information; and may be looked upon in the light of the "Murray" for Tourists in Northern Provinces of the Celestial Empire.

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON. THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Book, Type, Ink, Presses, Paper, Correspondent's Letters; and any European Goods on London Terms. COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at the Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

FOR SALE.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY for 1866 printed and published by Messrs A. SHORTRIDGE & Co., Hongkong, March 23, 1866. Price, bound \$3, Unbound in Paper cover \$2.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR for 1866, published by A. SHORTRIDGE & Co. Price, \$1. "China Mail" Office. Hongkong, February 28, 1866.

Directors of the Company shall if they shall be required so to do, by the notice and submit to him, or to such persons as he may appoint for that purpose their inspection and examination of the accounts and statements which by the said Directors shall become insolvent, or for the time being of shares in the said Company, in addition to his liability for the issue of Notes under the Provisional Clause of this Ordinance, be liable to the payment of the debts, and liabilities of the Company not only the Shares held by him or her the Capital of the Company, as shall be required called for and paid up, and the sum of Money not exceeding the shares so held by him or her, as he and necessary to satisfy and discharge engagements, and liabilities of the said Deeds as to be executed as in every transfer of any Share or Company, due provision shall be made for the payment by the Shareholders as is aforesaid.

the event of the insolvency of the Company for the suspension in the Payments of the sum of Sixty Days in Succession a number of Days, at intervals which together to Sixty Days within any one year, the Company shall not have well and, abided by, performed and observed



**SHANGHAI.**

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTIES
Steamers		am. st.	70	Apr. 12	H. Fogg and Co	Laid up	

25	July 17	Trautman
345		Dow and

Ch. J. Jones	Stewart	B. str.	60	May 24	Howe and Co	Laid up
Columbian		str	300	Aug. 18	Chinese Government	
Fei-long		chi-str.		June 20	Russell and Co	
Fire Queen	Gray	a. str.	1200	Aug. 22	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Guang	bernard.	am. str.	30	Wm. Pastus and Co	Laid up	
Grete	godow	era-str.	30	Cap. S. S. N. Co		
Heachew	Comstock	B. str.	30	Oct. 19	C. S. Sasson, Sons and Co	
H. I. I. I.		chi-str.		Aug. 15	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Nippon	Peake	B. str.	751	June 10	St. Stephens and Co	
Qui-Qua	Aitkins	B. str.	524	July 12	Chinese Government	Laid up
Shan-qua	Chunging	c. i. str.	30	Tratnam and Co		
S. S. Canada	Jayne	am. str.	1602	Aug. 18	A. H. Hard and Co	
Tanise	Tabb	amstr.	60	Feb. 13	Russell and Co	
Vulcan	Rands	B. str.	130	Aug. 12	H. Wignall and Co	Fulchua
Watt-Loung-Fei	Merrills	B. str.	45	Sept. 10	C. S. Sasson and Co	Laid up
Whampoa	Earle	B. str.	118	Oct. 19	C. S. Sasson, Sons and Co	Laid up
W. H. I. I. I.	McLeod	chi-str.	176	Aug. 5	Chinese Government	
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>						
Abner Lawrence	Lawrence	am.sh.	1436	June 13	Order	
Acacia	Martin	B. bk.	391	July 16	Order	
Agamemnon	George	B. sh.	380	June 9	J. Farr, Matheson and Co	London
Akino	Scott	B. bk.	258	Aug. 13	John Thorne	Early
Alexander	Deansper	B. sh.	179	July 29	A. R. 33rd and Co	Laid up
Am. Adams	B. sh.	B. sh.	504	July 19	Frazier and Co	London
Antelope	Hale	B. sh.	1180	July 10	Olyphant and Co	F. or charter
Antipodes	Woodruff	B. bk.	592	June 26	Slaw Brothers and Co	London
Arabia	Smith	B. sh.	1216	July 16	Order	Immed
Assen-art	B. sh.	B. sh.	517	Aug. 9	A. R. Tilly and Co	
Aurora Australis	Todd	B. bk.	505	July 25	Slaw, Brothers and Co	F. or charter
Banda	Morris	B. sh.	481	Aug. 14	Aug. Hied and Co	
Batavia	Damholder	Dub.	430	July 10	Matheson Dregge and Co	Nagasaki
Bengal	Parren	sw. bk.	30	Aug. 14	Borneo Company	Early
Bolton	Cusnell	B. bk.	438	Aug. 23		Early
Burnah	Fulton	B. sh.	1174	July 18	G. S. Livingston and Co	
Calcutta	Irving	B. sh.	1006	Aug. 13	Robes and Co	
Canthia	Jeffrey	B. sh.	309	Aug. 14	Matheson and Co	London
Canter	Armstrong	B. bk.	539	Aug. 14	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Early
Chamblere	Smith	B. sh.	1036	Aug. 14	Order	
China	Ady	am sh	645	Aug. 8	Aug. Heard Co	
Ch. istopher Hall				Aug. 19	Wm. Rems and Co	

sh.	709	Aug 13	Frazer
sh.	663	Aug 15	J., M.

Gloro Batuyon	Binn-ton	b. bs.	357	Aug. 12	Order	
Dartmouth	Sliden	b. ab.	922	July 12	G. Livingston and Co	London
De Belongda	Jenso	Da. sr.	176	Aug. 9	Wm Pustau and Co	Early
Dilussund	Jones	B. bk.	624	July 10	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Duck	Lorenzo	b. sr.	145	July 21	P. F. Cuma and Co	Laid up
Dunkeld	Tims	b. sh.	659	July 10	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Edith Banfield	Mitchell	b. bk.	390	July 8	Order	
Elen Radford	Evans	b. bk.	307	Aug. 14	Siemsen and Co	
					Wm Radford Co	For charter

bk.	398	May 11	S. H.
sh.	713	Aug. 2	Fraz

Samuel	Richards	a. bk.	677	July 30	Preston, Creull and Co	
George and Caulfield	Richards	a. bk.	677	July 30	Præzer and Co	
George Gunning	Harris	b. bk.	411	Aug 1	Præzer and Co	
Clayton	Harris	b. bk.	420	Aug 1	R. R. Tilly and Co	F. or charter
Gilpey	Hullerton	b. bk.	430	July 19	A. R. Tilly and Co	
John	Hullerton	b. bk.	430	July 19	A. R. Tilly and Co	
Golden Steel	Delano	amph.	914	July 12	Olyphant and Co	
Helela	Knutten	Fr. bk.	645	Aug 1	W. S. Præzer and Co	
W. H. Andia	Knutten	Fr. bk.	430	Aug 1	W. S. Præzer and Co	
Hudson	Nye	amtr.	282	July 20	Captain	F. or charter
James Mitchell	Doolman	b. sh.	711	Aug 1	Ironstone Company	Early
James and Joseph	Endeavour	b. sh.	430	Aug 1	Doner and Co	
John Bull	Good and	b. bk.	248	Aug 7	A. R. Tilly and Co	Liverpool
J. Ann Bull	Harris	b. bk.	481	July 27	Præzer and Co	London
John Bull	Harris	b. bk.	481	July 27	Præzer and Co	Early
John Stanton, Jr.	White	b. sh.	724	June 20	Livingston and Co	F. or charter
Knight of Snowdon	Richardson	b. sh.	560	June 18	Royce and Co	London
L. Verge	Keupman	b. sh.	560	June 18	Royce and Co	Hakodadi
Litre	Du sen	Du b.	240	Aug 7	F. R. Kross and Co	Sail
Lizale Allen	Dunn	b. bk.	292	Aug 5	do do	
M. Gordon	Barber	b. sh.	472	Aug 1	Clayton and Co	
James	Sunderland	b. bk.	496	Aug 3	Borthone Company	
Maggie Leslie	Heinrich	b. bk.	495	June 20	Præzer and Co	F. or charter
Maravi	Heinrich	b. bk.	495	June 20	Sutton, Sons and Co	Newchurch
George of Argyle	Heinrich	b. sh.	415	Aug 1	Smith Kennedy and Co	London
Mary Jane	Johnson	d. r.	152	Aug 12	ovrie and Co.	
Maidle	Laposs	b. bgr.	230	Aug 1	do do	
Minister Fabud	Brice	b. sh.	626	June 27	F. R. Kross and Co	F. or charter
W. J. Nizim	Aræx	Fr. bk.	500	Aug 1	do do	
	Aræx	b. sh.	721	Aug 1	do do	
	Aræx	Fr. bk.	500	Aug 1	Chapman, King and Co	F. or charter

du,bk	299	Aug 14	Sto
78 bk	600	July 12	Ca

Pauline	Bar	267	May 31	Dent and Co	Laid up	Far
Patrol	Bar	939	July 22	Jarr., Matheson and Co	London	
Pu-Moise	Bar	353	Aug. 7	D. Sassoon Sons and Co		
Princess of Wales	Bar	739	July 15	Aug. Heard and Co		
Queen of the Seas	Raid	691	Aug. 1	Order		
R-d Deer	Bar	691	Aug. 8	Smith, Kennedy and Co		

35.	sh.	65.0	June	26	D
36.	sh.	87.0	July	2	sh
37.	sh.	103	Aug	9	W

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE
Acorn,	Store ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Shanghai
Admiral,	c. Troop ship	1	40		Yokohama
Argus,	std. gun-va.	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Hankow
Butcher,	pad. am. sloop	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Japan
Barrosa,	sc. stg. b.	21	400	Lieut. Boys	Hongkong
Basilik,	sc. st. convt.	1	40	W. N. W. Hewett V. C.	Shanghai
Boncher, Steam Ord.	pad. str. sloop	3	60		Shanghai
Bostard,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Hongkong
Cockchaert,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Japan
Cornuair,	sc. st. gun. va.	4	200	Comr. G. D. Broad	Hongkong
c. ornadoald,	pad. st. tender	3	40		Hongkong
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-bat.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Sowato
Deake,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Hongkong
Flame,	gun-bat.	3	60		Ningpo
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. I. F. Stokes	Japan

boat	3
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Hardy,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Singleton	Hongkong
Haughty,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Lord	(Chinking)
Harck,	store ship.	4	150	Staff Com. Thain	Japan
Iseler,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Yokohama
Janus,	gun-bat.	3	40	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Hongkong
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	80	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Shanghai
Manila,	ac. st. hosp. ves.	—	—	lt. Bernard, M.D.B.A.	Hongkong
Melville, Naval Hospital,	hosp.	—	—		
Oyosun, Tender to	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
H. M. S. Princess					
Charlotte,	a. g. vessel	21	400	Comd. Monziez	Hongkong
Osprey,	ac. adm. covr.	17	200	Capt. Haswell	Yokohama
Pelorus,	Receiving ship.	12	200	Comd. Stevens	Amoy
Perseus,				Comd. Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte,					
Princess Royal, Bear-	ac. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
ing the flag of Vice					
Admiral Geo. St.					

st. sloop	17
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Rifleman,	sc. Survey res.	5	160	W. Reed	Nagasaki
Salamina	sd. despatch	1	200	Comr. G. Sattle	Hio-go
Scylla,	sc. stm. corv.	12	400	Capt. R.W. Courtney	Surv. ser.
Serpent,	sc. despatch vessel	4	200	Comr. C. H. Bullock	Ching ke
Slaney,	gun-boat.	1	80	Lieut. J. P. Keats	Tientsin
Snape,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. F. W. Pears	Shanghai
Stanching, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Tsungkong
Stanching, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Or-	gun-boat.	3	40		Shanghai
dinary.	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
Wenzle,	gun-boat.	3	40		Hongkong
Woodcock, Steam Or-	gun-boat.	3	40		passage
dinary,	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	
Ycarus					

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(Signed) AUGUST  
Hong Kong, July